

# Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 43.

## THE CITY.

**Quiet.**  
The city was as quiet yesterday as a graveyard just after a poor man's funeral.

**The Hotels.**  
The hotels during the past week were well patronized, considering the dull times.

**Fourth of July.**  
Many of our contemporaries are appealing to the people to make arrangements to celebrate the "glorious Fourth." We would remind them that the aforesaid "glorious Fourth" comes on Sunday this year. Which day shall we "celebrate" on--Saturday or Monday?

**"Onpleasantness."**  
Several unimportant rows occurred at Knapp's beer garden, at the head of Preston street, yesterday. Beer flowed freely, and it was probably owing to this fact no serious results occurred, as the participants in the numerous little "onpleasantnesses" were too full of beer to be able to hurt anything.

**Police Matters.**  
The police had a quiet time of it yesterday. At the First-street station the names of John Harden, drunk and disorderly conduct and indecent exposure of person, and Agnes McGathre (w. c.), disorderly conduct, were registered on the slate. At the jail the slate was clean and unmarked by a single name.

**St. George Hotel and Restaurant.**  
This hotel and restaurant, corner of Main and Eighth streets, which is conducted on the European plan, has now a high place in public regard. George Stokes, the proprietor, is clever and obliging, and spares no pains to please his guests. Prices reasonable and the rooms and table unexceptionable.

**Taking the Town.**  
Late Saturday evening we observed a young "blood" (tight pants and short coat) indistinctly hunting the Metropolitan. He had been drinking too much ice-water up town, and if rested badly on his stomach. He was throwing his hat and coat into the middle of the street and "tearing his shirt" and hair in a wild manner when we left him. It is to be hoped he found a protecting policeman's arm.

**Arrival of Coal.**  
Three large cars of coal belonging to John McClusky, of Pittsburgh, and consigned to Charles Miller, arrived yesterday. They contained about fifty thousand bushels. The Keystone also arrived with a tow of prismatic coal from the celebrated mines of Farrow, Gumbert & Co., for T. C. Pomeroy. Our old friend, James N. Kellogg, at Pomeroy's office, Third street, will receive orders as usual for this excellent coal.

**The Gold Bonds Case.**  
In our mention of the case of Dr. Lauth vs. Marks & Bensinger, in our Saturday's issue, several errors were made, viz: Dr. Lauth's name appeared as South. The style of the firm from whom the Doctor purchased the 5-20 U. S. bonds, in 1866 (instead of 1865), was Marks & Bensinger, instead of Marks & Co., as stated then. The material facts, however, were correct. This important suit will be resumed in the Court of Common Pleas at some future day.

**Glover's Skating Rink.**  
The popularity of this institution of recreation and pleasure is still on the increase, and the large hall is comfortably filled each evening with regular patrons. A large supply of ladies' and children's skates has just been received by Mr. Glover, and all who desire to learn the fascinating art of parlor skating, can now be accommodated with the finest of skates and the most thorough instruction at the rink, on Seventh street, between Chestnut and Walnut.

**Grant and Butler's School.**  
The time for holding the commencement exercises of this well-known and justly popular educational institution, at Masonic Temple, has been changed from Thursday evening to Wednesday evening. The ladies of the Pewee Valley Episcopal Church have engaged the best musical talent of the above school to assist them at a festival to be held at Peewee, on Thursday, hence the change of time for holding the commencement exercises of the school.

**Going Back on Them.**  
It has been stated in the Express that the negro burglar Mitchell has been indicted already by the grand jury of the United States District Court, who have thus anticipated the duty on the grand jury of the State courts. It is understood that the jury who found this indictment were determined there should be no chance for the daring rascal to escape punishment. But isn't this "going back" on the dark? Evidently the black rascal has no friends, and will certainly get just what he don't want--justice.

**Festival of the Italian Statute.**  
Yesterday, the first Sunday of June, is observed by the people of Italy and by their compatriots all over the world as a festival, designed to commemorate the unionization of the Italian provinces under one government. The consular flag of Italy, we noticed, was flung to the breeze yesterday from the consulate on Fourth street. M<sup>r</sup>. Nicholas and his numerous countrymen in Louisville, intended, we understand, to celebrate the festival in a proper manner to-day, but circumstances rendered it impossible for them to do so. Another year will surely pass before the Italian Brotherhood of Louisville will have arranged to keep this feast with as much eclat as they do that of the great Christopher Columbus.

**Funeral of Albert Massey.**  
The funeral of young Albert Massey, who was accidentally drowned opposite St. Louis on the afternoon of Thursday last, took place from the Cathedral, on Fifth street, at 4 o'clock yesterday evening, in the presence of a very large assembly. From the residence of Dr. Massey, the father of the deceased, No. 321 West Walnut street, the beautiful rosewood casket which contained the remains was borne to the Cathedral and placed in front of the altar, when a most eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Lancaster Spalding, the confessor of the noble boy who has been so suddenly called from the pleasures and the allurements of "life's green morning land" to that purer and better and brighter world, where "the stars never set and the rainbows never fade." The words uttered by the minister on this occasion will long be remembered by all who heard them, and they were heard by an unusually large and attentive congregation. The passing away of a young spirit so pure and so unsoiled by contact with the world as was that of Albert Massey is a theme which may never fail to evoke, not alone the softest and most touching numbers of the poet, but the most persuasive eloquence of him whose mission it is to teach us the vanity of all that is in life and to direct us in the path which leads to that world where there is no death; and the words of Father Spalding, uttered above his beloved young friend, lying cold in death, were such as the theme and the occasion alone could have inspired.

**At the Conclusion of the Service at the Cathedral.**  
The coffin, upon the lid of which lay beautiful wreaths of white roses and magnolia blossoms, emblematical of the pure young life which had passed away, was borne to the hearse by six young gentlemen, and was followed to the last resting place of the deceased in St. Louis Cemetery by a long line of carriages filled with the friends and acquaintances of the family. At the grave the remains of him who was so bright, so promising, so beloved, so cherished--but enough.

**"Lay him in the earth,**  
And from his fair and unpolished flesh  
May violets spring."

**Playing Circus.**

A man whose wigwam is in the forests of a rural district some miles distant from the city, and who has hawked after equestrian fame ever since he visited Forepaugh's "aggregation," came to town Saturday afternoon. The peculiar size and magnificent quantity of one of Kentucky's principal products that he partook of revived his ambition to equal James Robinson, "in his wonderful feats of bare-backed equestrianism." He made every preparation for astonishing the natives with a free gratis exhibition of his talents in that line; he took both saddle and bridle from his horse, then, mounting, started down Main street at a furious speed. As he was turning the corner of Shelby street, and about getting ready to stand up on the bare back of his steed, a Metropolitan caught hold of his horse and took animal and rider to the Clay-street retreat for the weary, where both were given quarters for the night.

**Harry Macarthy.**

Harry Macarthy, perhaps the most versatile author, actor and composer in the South, opens the Louisville Opera House to-night, and will appear every night during the week, assisted by the charming actress and vocalist, Miss Lottie Estelle. Harry is the author of that once popular song, the "Bonnie Blue Flag." When the "onpleasantness" broke out, Harry retired from the stage, and became a "dashing white sergeant," and his knapsack bore the letters "C. S. A." He fought for the cause he loved and who loved him, and we doubt not, many of the old Confederate veterans in our city will readily recognize in Harry a comrade who was the leading spirit of fun and drollery upon many a weary march, and the "triumph" singer around many a bright camp fire. The press, wherever he has appeared, pronounce him *par excellence*, and even superior to the great Alf. Burnett in his delineation and personation of characters. All who receive benefit from a good hearty laugh (and who does not?) should not fail to attend Harry Macarthy's entertainment to-night, and listen to his exhauster budget of wit and wisdom. Seats may be secured at the box-office of the theater during the day.

**The Lost Fairy.**

This beautiful drama, written expressly for Miss Brannan's school, will be presented for the first time, at Weisiger Hall tomorrow night. We have read a portion of this latest production of Mrs. McIlvain's, and we can promise friends and admirers that it is at least equal, if not superior, in poetical brilliancy and dramatic force and effect, to any previous efforts. Those who have witnessed the rendition of Mrs. McIlvain's dramatic pieces, will agree with us in saying that this is promising a great deal for the "Lost Fairy." Let every one go and witness its performance at Weisiger Hall to-morrow night, and be his own judge of its merits.

**The Boone Centennial.**

As we have heretofore announced, a meeting will be held this afternoon (Monday) at 3 o'clock at Col. W. P. Boone's residence, on Rowan street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to take measures for the celebration of the Boone Centennial. It should be attended by our best citizens and proper arrangements made to accomplish this worthy purpose.

Surely the old pioneer, the discoverer of Kentucky, should have honors paid to him, and the highest honors.

**ON THE WAR-PATH.**

**A Woman "Cleans Out" Two Grocery Stores and Tries to Knock a Mule Down.**

A woman, whose name we did not learn, and whose name we would not give a nickel to know, got on the war-path on Saturday afternoon. At the corner of Sixth and York streets she entered a grocery store and commenced a regular annihilation attack upon the proprietor, clerks and goods, flinging things around in a most startling manner. The proprietor and his clerks beat a precipitate retreat, and the fair (joke) warrior had it all her own way. Becoming tired of her assault upon inanimate things, she retired to the street, where she saw a mule pulling a dray, with a half-asleep darky holding the reins on the vehicle. She gave the mule a "sockdolager" on the head, which came near knocking the long-eared brute down, and which made a spring to one side, throwing the sleepy driver off the dray to the ground. She created the wildest excitement among the citizens generally, and collected an immense crowd about her, who, however, kept a safe distance from her after she had shown the power of her muscle on the mule. Just about the time she imagined she had conquered the entire populace in the locality, Officer John Martin got his eagle eye on her, and a few minutes afterward put his manly clutch on her and tenderly led her away from the heartless throng, and placed her beyond the unfeeling gaze of the "great big world outside," in the solemn and serene recesses of Castle Thomas, vulgarly called the jail. She informed the officer, who so kindly took pity on her, that she had playfully "gone through" a grocery store on Fourth street before she went to the corner of Sixth and York.

**DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.**

**A Little Girl is Accidentally Burnt to Death.**

A most melancholy accident occurred at the residence of Mr. John Barron, on Grayson street, between Ninth and Tenth, about seven o'clock Saturday morning, by which an interesting and beautiful little daughter of Mr. Barron, aged eight years, lost her life. Mr. B. had gone to his work a few minutes previous to the sad occurrence. His wife was ill, and had not yet got up. The little girl was in the act of taking a teapot from the stove, when her dress caught fire from a blaze blown through the door by the heavy draft from the pipe. The light material of which her dress was composed allowed the cruel fire to cover her with one devouring sheet of flame in an instant. The mother heard the piteous cries of her child, and though very ill, at once jumped from her bed and ran to the poor girl's aid, but before the fire could be extinguished it had crisped the flesh of the child's person in a horrible manner. The little unfortunate lingered in great pain during the day, and although the ablest medical skill was exerted to save her life, she died at about five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day in the most excruciating agony and anguish. She was peculiarly bright and intelligent for one so young, and her death will be a sad bereavement indeed to her doting parents.

**Not the Man.**

**We take pleasure in stating that the individual who "dead-heated" a boarding-house on Jefferson street on Saturday, and who gave his name as "Doctor" Sanders, was not the well-known and able physician, Dr. Saunders, whose office is on Jefferson street. Our Dr. Saunders does not hunt boardinghouses.**

**Caught.**

A negro burglariously entered the house of Mr. Henry Lazarus, on Seventh street, between Green and Walnut, last evening, at about 8 o'clock. Mr. L. saw him as he crawled through a basement window, and gave chase. He captured the rascal at the corner of Tenth and Chestnut, after a hard struggle.

**Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad.**

The superintendent and directors of the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad went out on an extra train on Saturday to inspect and formally receive the road from the company's chief engineer. We understand that the work was highly satisfactory to them, and that regular trains will commence running about the 15th inst.

**The Burglars.**

Several burglars entered a house, No. 145, on Second street, last night, going in as usual by a back window, and from an alley in the rear of the building. They made a slight noise, which awakened a young lady sleeping in a room by which they passed, and whose dulcet screams scared the burglar off--in fact, it is hard to tell which was scared the worst, lady or burglars. At any rate, they made precipitate flight through the window they had left raised as they entered.

**Curious Mishap.**

While a man was driving a flock of sheep in the eastern portion of the city, Saturday evening, the sheep took fright and ran away from him. He gave chase, and while running stumbled and fell. As he went down his tongue was protruding from his mouth, and when he struck the ground his teeth were brought down upon his tongue with terrible force, cutting it nearly in two. The unfortunate man has been unable to eat anything since the occurrence, and it is feared he will starve to death.

**Lion Garden.**

Mr. Ebert, proprietor of this popular resort, usually keeps a quiet and orderly place, but disorderly chaps will slip in on him occasionally. Yesterday, in this garden, two young men got into a dispute about who had treated oftener. The question was satisfactorily settled by one knocking the other down.

**Accident.**

A little darky was playing Blondin on a high awning at the corner of Preston and Jefferson streets, yesterday. The little imitator of Blondin was a colored boy of about twelve years of age. He had climbed to the top of an iron awning, and was running along a narrow bar of iron, swinging on it by his hands, and playing about after the fashion of tight-rope performers when he suddenly missed his grip and fell to the pavement. His head struck the curbstone, and it was thought for a time that he had broken his neck, but, after being rubbed down smartly and drenched with cold water, he came too. He is, however, still in a precarious condition.

**Patents.**

J. G. Hewitt, No. 91 Thirdstreet, Louisville, Ky., officially reports to the Daily Evening Express the following list of patents granted to Southern and Western inventors for the week ending June 5, 1869:

Indiana--Stephen Scotton, Richmond, tree box; W. E. Moore, Crawfordsville, tender for cultivator plow; Francis Mills, Mt. Vernon, device for setting wagon tires.

Kentucky--Edward Wiard, Louisville, plow; Jacob Kellor, Paducah, brick machine; C. E. Marshall, Louisville, preparation of paper stock.

Georgia--John Stark, Thomasville, automatic dough-nut.

Louisiana--J. D. S. Newell, Tensas Parish, breech-loading firearm.

**An Actor Dead.**

It will be remembered that on the 30th day of April last, Andrew J. Flynn, well-known by the Louisville play-goers as an old theatrical manager in Cincinnati, Nashville and this city, shot himself in a dangerous manner while attempting to commit suicide. The wound was not fatal at the time, but a telegram received here yesterday morning states that he died at Huntsville, Ala., last Thursday, from the effects of the wound inflicted by his own hand at the time stated above. Family trouble induced him to commit the rash act.

**Macarthy.**

Let all lovers of fun and humor attend Harry Macarthy's performances at the Opera House to-night. Harry is an "aggregation" within himself.

## SECOND EDITION.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

By Western Union Telegraph Lines for June 7, 1869.

7 A. M.

CITIES.	WIND.	TH'R.	WEATHER.
N. W.	38	Clear.	
N. E.	69	Clear.	
E.	63	Cloudy.	
S. W.	68	Clear.	
S. W.	68	Clear.	
S. E.	61	Clear.	
N.	60	Clear.	
N. E.	66	Clear.	
W.	—	Cool.	
N. E.	68	Clear.	
N. W.	78	Cloudy.	
N. W.	80	Cloudy.	
N. E.	75	Clear.	
W.	60	Cloudy.	
Boston	60	Clear.	
New York	60	Clear.	
Buffalo	54	Clear.	
Baton Rouge	56	Clear.	

MILES.

Two pugilistic gentlemen got into a muss near the corner of Preston and Kentucky streets, last evening. One party punched the other on the nose from the effect of which elate flowed copiously, but no serious damage was done.

**Returned.**

The theatrical company taken to Bowlinggreen by Mr. R. D. Ogden, and composed principally of members of the Opera House Company, returned to this city last evening. We understand the company did a very fair business at Bowlinggreen.

**Sad Case of Paralysis.**

Mr. Fielding Blankenship, a well-known citizen, who lives above the waterworks, on the river road, was recently stricken down with paralysis, and is now lying at his home in a very critical condition.

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LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869.

The Boston Musical Jubilee.

Boston is a great place. It is no wonder that little urchins have been made to see Boston by being held by the ears and lifted off the ground. The people of Boston believe there is no such city in the world; and it is not safe for a visitor to that wonderful city to suggest to one of its inhabitants that London is as large, Paris as fashionable or Frankfort as rich. A Bostonian thinks that Hyde Park is but an insignificant cow-patch compared with Boston Common, and as for Bunker's Hill Monument, it out-tops the spire of Strasburg, the dome of St. Peter's or even the Pyramids of Egypt.

Hence the Bostonians, wherever they undertake anything, must do something out of the usual order of things. The grand musical peace jubilee to come off there on the 15th of this month is to be characteristic of Boston. No place but the "Hub" could have thought of getting up the musical festival as this one is proposed. There never was anything like it and possibly never will be its like again. We have heard of the music of numbers, the music of the spheres, the music of the waters and many kinds of music, but that of this Boston jubilee will be a music never heard before.

With the true characteristic of the "Hub," the Star Spangled Banner is to be performed as it never was before. Not content even with the words which have made the author immortal, a Bostonian has added another verse which runs thus:—Not as North or as South in the future we'll stand, But as brothers united throughout this broad And the Star Spangled Banner forever shall wave Over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

This additional verse is by Mr. Ball, and every one may judge of its appropriateness in the city of Boston, where more has been done to dissolve the Union than in Charleston and all the rest of the country beside. But Mr. Ball has rolled this verse into Mr. Key's deathless song, and of course it is all right, as it was done in Boston. The additional verse may possibly never be sung anywhere but in Boston, yet it shows that the old song is not good enough for the "Hub."

And then the performance of this song is to be a marvel. It is to be sung (according to the programme) by the full chorus, with grand orchestra, organ, military band, drum corps, chiming of bells, and artillery accompaniment. Now only think of that! The artillery accompaniment is after the Russian fashion, and may be in honor of our Alaska purchase. If so, the savages of that hyperborean region, including a few polar bears, should be present to be a little tamed by the concord of sweet sounds. Orpheus of old is said to have overcome wild beasts with his music, and we see not why the harmony of the "Hub" should not do the job for all that is savage in Alaska.

This handling of the Star-Spangled Banner is a specimen of the whole of the greatest Boston jubilee. Everything is to be Bostonian that is done. Even Verdi's arioso chorus is to be done with 1,100 anvils, beaten, among others, by 100 firemen. Any other city would have had blacksmiths beat their anvils, but the "Hub" must have the members of fire companies whacking the anvils, perhaps, with hooks and ladders, instead of sledge-hammers. And then, too, there is to be a drum, as big as a hoghead, which is to be beaten a la Boston. Well, it is all right, and if the Bostonians can stand the music they are to have, we can.

We expect to hear of a Bostonian next making additions to the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, the Declaration of Independence, &c., &c. If the "Hub" has not been content with our old Star Spangled Banner, they will not probably be satisfied with anything profane or inspired that has been written outside of Boston. We wonder if Mr. Ball could not favor us with a few additional verses to Homer's Iliad, Milton's Paradise Lost, and a few other good poems that happened to be gotten up out of Boston before the "Hub" fixes up the eleventh commandment and an additional verse to the Lord's prayer.

Relics of the Inquisition.

While the workmen of Madrid were clearing away a spot on which to erect a monument to liberty, they came upon sad relics of the Spanish Inquisition. The pick and the shovel passed through human strata. The column to be erected on this spot may be eloquent, but it will scarcely speak with a tongue more impressive than the voice of the simple rusty iron gag, and calcined human rib, and braid of singed hair that were dug from the place on which it is to stand. What thoughts will not Spain's liberty column suggest on the spot of her Inquisition.

JOHN M. DAVIS, well-known here, whose rated bread bakery at Chicago is perhaps the largest establishment of the kind in the United States, died suddenly in that city on Friday afternoon last. He had an immense amount of business on his hands, and his death is believed to have been from an overtaxed brain. The life was regarded so secure by companies that he had effected a sum amounting to \$15,000.

## The Negro to the Front.

Personally, politically and morally the present Administration is, in many respects, simply contemptible. That the carpet-bag and scalawag governments of the South should toady to the negroes in order to secure their votes, is not a matter for surprise; but that the National Government should be guilty of such dirty political trickery is certainly enough to surprise us, even if it does not. In all the departments at Washington white men and women have been turned out of clerkships and negroes put in their places; and this was done, not because the white men and women were incompetent or neglectful of their duties, but because it was thought necessary to bind the negro to the Radical party with the cohesive attraction of public plunder. Not content with freeing the negro and giving him the opportunity and the means to educate himself up to a standard of intelligence necessary to fit him for public station, the Government constantly goes out of its way to thrust him forward at the expense of white men—of white men who, as we are often told, have "imperiled their lives in defense of the Union."

The latest outbreak of "negrophobia" in the government was the enforcement last week of the order for the employment of negro brick-layers in the navy-yard at Washington, which, of course, necessitates the discharge of white men. We are told that the enforcement of the order resulted in a strike on the part of the brick-layers' Union, as might have been expected, but this is not likely to remedy the matter. What does the nincumpoop Borie care for such strikes. If it were a strike among the negroes the department would at once yield the point, and let them have their way; but a white man's strike is merely a piece of insolence to the Government, and must be dealt with accordingly. And yet, the wishes of these strikers are entitled to some consideration, for they are all Radicals of the strictest sect. The Democrats and all the Republicans who were not in favor of impeachment, were kicked out by Borie's order long ago, to make room for these negroes.

Encouraged by this negro policy of the government, the Mayor of Washington, a fellow named Bowen, to whom Grant sold the right to control the appointments of the District of Columbia for some thirty thousand dollars, has signed a bill passed by the Councils allowing negroes to occupy seats among white people at all places of public amusement—that is, at the theatre, the opera and the Rev. Mr. Sherman's church; and at all other churches perhaps—certainly at all others where the minister turns his back upon the Almighty and lures his fanatical congregation to the devil. The result of this will be, the places of amusement in Washington will be closed next winter, unless the proprietors are successful in their efforts before the courts, to which they have announced their determination to appeal.

The negro should be protected in all the rights and privileges to which he is entitled, and should be aided and encouraged to do the best he can for himself; but this of thrusting him forward among white people, and at the expense of white people, shows a moral weakness on the part of President Grant that is worse than contemptible.

The New York World gives a table showing who of Grant's cabinet were known to one another when they were appointed. It seems that Fisk knew Boutwell, but did not know Bore, Cox, Hoar, Creswell and Rawlins; Boutwell knew Fisk, Creswell, Hoar, Rawlins and Cox, but did not know Bore; Cox knew Boutwell, Rawlins and Creswell, but did not know Bore, Hoar and Fisk; Creswell knew Boutwell, Cox and Rawlins, but did not know Bore, Hoar and Fisk; Rawlins and Cox, poor devil, did not know a single soul in the cabinet; Hoar knew Boutwell, but knew none of the rest.

The New York Times and other Radical papers ridicule Gen. Butler's position on the question of the Alabama claims. When a leading Radical has succeeded in winning the contempt of his own party organs it is about time for him to cut his throat and quit. It is the only way in which he can get any lower.

THE St. Louis Democrat denies that Gen. Grant's new brother-in-law was ever one of the editors of that paper. If Gen. Grant is not ashamed of his brother-in-law, we can't see why the Democrat should be.

Gen. GRANT has found out that some of the men he appointed to office are incompetent, and is turning them out. Suppose the people were to act upon the same principle, where would he be?

## Africa in Arkansas.

The "loyal" white people of Little Rock held a preliminary meeting not long ago to make arrangements for decorating the graves of the Federal dead at that place. To this meeting the colored loyalty of the city was not invited, and was, in consequence, exceedingly indignant. At a subsequent meeting, though, they were invited, and were there in force. During the proceedings one of them offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the colored people felt aggrieved that the last meeting held for the purpose of initiating this movement had entirely ignored them, and that its managers owe the colored men an apology for having thus insulted them.

The resolution was adopted, the apology was offered and accepted, and all was serene. The "colored people" of Arkansas are not to be trifled with by the white trash which has floated to the surface.

At Old Town Ridge, Phillips county, in the same state, the negroes are largely in the majority, and insist upon the Democratic doctrine that the majority shall rule. Not long since they petitioned "Governor" Clayton to appoint one of their number a justice of the peace; but this petition the "Governor," from some cause or another, neglected to grant; whereupon the petitioners called a public meeting, in order to give their indignant feelings an opportunity to gush, and after many eloquent speeches denunciatory of the wrong done to Old Town Ridge, the following resolution was adopted, nem. con:

*Resolved*, That things and circumstances bein as they is, we, the colored population of Old Town Ridge, will withdraw all our aid and comfort from the U. S. government, lessen General Clayton and Sergeant Williams are removed from the offices they now hold.

And thus the matter stands. Gen. Grant can accept either alternative offered him in this resolution, he can remove "General Clayton and Sergeant Williams," or he can attempt the difficult and hazardous experiment of conducting the Government without the aid and comfort of "the colored population of Old Town Ridge." He must accept either the one or the other. Old Town Ridge has spoken. She has uttered her ultimatum. Gen. Grant must come squarely up to it, or take the consequences. The occasion is one of vast moment. It is an occasion which demands the highest skill of the statesman. Is the President equal to it? Alas, we fear not. If it should happen turn out that he is—in spite of our fears—their hand, the Republic is safe; if, on the other hand, it should unhappily turn out that he is not thus confirming our fears—then, the Republic is lost—the national credit an irretrievable wreck. Gold will go up to three hundred and fifty in two hours and a half, and utter ruin and bankruptcy will sweep the prosperity of the nation from the very face of the earth. In contemplating this great calamity which threatens us, well may the patriot exclaim in the burning words of the dramatist:

*Friend of the brave! put forth thy strength!*  
*This strong gulf of bridge!*  
*Am I shamed to bring you from the wrath of Old Town Ridge?*

Oh for an hour of the wise and heroic statesmanship which was wont to grapple and subdue so grandly these great national perils in the purer and better days of the republic!

A BUFFALO paper tells us that "Jedediah Gould, a nephew of William L. Marcy, committed suicide at East Pembroke, N. Y., a few days ago, by hanging himself with a small cord in his barn. He was sixty-four years old, and had shown symptoms of insanity." His parents showed symptoms of insanity before him—in naming H. J. Gould, if in nothing else. To give a child such a name and expect him not to hang himself is absurd.

The negro should be protected in all the rights and privileges to which he is entitled, and should be aided and encouraged to do the best he can for himself; but this of thrusting him forward among white people, and at the expense of white people, shows a moral weakness on the part of President Grant that is worse than contemptible.

The New York World gives a table showing who of Grant's cabinet were known to one another when they were appointed. It seems that Fisk knew Boutwell, but did not know Bore, Cox, Hoar, Creswell and Rawlins; Boutwell knew Fisk, Creswell, Hoar, Rawlins and Cox, but did not know Bore; Cox knew Boutwell, Rawlins and Creswell, but did not know Bore, Hoar and Fisk; Creswell knew Boutwell, Cox and Rawlins, but did not know Bore, Hoar and Fisk; Rawlins and Cox, poor devil, did not know a single soul in the cabinet; Hoar knew Boutwell, but knew none of the rest.

The New York Times and other Radical papers ridicule Gen. Butler's position on the question of the Alabama claims. When a leading Radical has succeeded in winning the contempt of his own party organs it is about time for him to cut his throat and quit. It is the only way in which he can get any lower.

THE St. Louis Democrat denies that Gen. Grant's new brother-in-law was ever one of the editors of that paper. If Gen. Grant is not ashamed of his brother-in-law, we can't see why the Democrat should be.

Gen. GRANT has found out that some of the men he appointed to office are incompetent, and is turning them out. Suppose the people were to act upon the same principle, where would he be?

IN MEMORIAM.

To the Memory of Albert Massey, Who Was Drawn on the 3d Inst., Near Mt. Vernon.

It is said of old that "whom the Gods love young." An inspired writer has declared of one who had been suddenly snatched away in youth, "That he was a good boy, and that he would have corrupted the purity of his nature."

In dying young, many deaths are seen—

the death of friends, the death of all we love, and finally a funeral monument, left standing over the world of youth, which is already buried. Since the world is yet beautiful, and the heart is still young, the soul still retains its purity and the spirit of innocence. A good boy, who is unprepared to die, those who are unprepared to die; but in one is innocent.

All good God allows his soul to die at one time, to escape from the body of death to come.

Our grief for thee, gentle boy, is great, for thou wast a good boy, thy whole being generous and frank, and thy heart full of love. The loyality and the gentle heart that God had given thee are now gone, but thy spirit still abides, so frank, so open, so pure that none could look at thee and not love thee. Great is our grief for thou art gone, but we are comforted by the thought that it is sweet to believe and to feel that the God who gave all good to the good of those who love him, will give all good to the good of those who love him.

OLE BULL has accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Boston Peace Jubilee to take part in the great musical festival. A dispatch says that he has tried his violin in the "Coliseum" and pronounced the acoustic qualities of the mammoth structure excellent.

A PENNSYLVANIA paper having said

something about "two gentlemen from Massachusetts," another paper says "that's just a gentleman and three-thirds more than we thought the State contained."

We have always regarded the Nashville Union and American as a very truthful newspaper. We would like to regard it so still. But when it tells us that Mrs. Grant has a cousin in that city who is yet unprovided with an office, how can we?

COLEMAN.—On Sunday, June 6th, at noon, in Jefferson county, Dora, C. aged five weeks, daughter of Barry and Linda Coleman, of Louisville, Ky., Lexington, Ky., papers please copy.

COOLING.—On the 6th inst., Willie C., youngest son of Samuel and Annie E. Cool-

ling, the funeral services will take place at the residence No. 313 First street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

By order of the W. M. J. HAYES, Sec'y.

## CITY ITEMS.

*Parties declining housekeeping can find a purchaser for their Furniture and other effects by addressing J. B. L. Postoffice.*

### CARRIAGES,

*Rockaways, Barouches, open and top Buggies, on hand and for sale at W. F. SPYBEY'S Carriage Factory, on Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh.*

*Choice building lots at auction next Thursday afternoon. Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co. sell 13 very desirable lots, fronting on Fifth and Sixth streets, between Kentucky and Oak. For further particulars, see Auction column of Courier-Journal. Plots are ready for distribution.*

*Revere House, Boston, Mass.*

*This noted Hotel has been thoroughly modernized, painted, and newly furnished. Suites of rooms for large and small families, water, bathing-rooms, &c., introduced—so that it now offers unsurpassed accommodations for travelers. The "Revere" has always been celebrated for its table and the attention paid its guests, and its high reputation in these particulars will be maintained.*

*Mr. GARDNER WETHERIDGE, late of the 5th Avenue Hotel, New York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the traveling public at the above Hotel.*

*W. RISLEY, WETHERIDGE & CO., 5th and Walnut Streets, proprietors.*

*Another Richmond in the Field.*

*Feathers are being sold every day to these regular street buyers, and poor prices are the result. If you want a first-class price, leave orders with a first-class buyer, and that is M. DAVIDSON, 127 West Main street.*

*Epicures, Attention.*

*Soft-shell crabs, the first of the season; just received at the St. Charles Hotel, corner of Seventh and Main.*

*PHIL. LOTICH.*

*N. B.—Fresh Clams just received—will be served for lunch in soup and chowder at 10¢ o'clock.*

*The big sale of Real Estate next Thurs-*

*day afternoon, comprises 16 beautiful lots, fronting on Fifth and Sixth streets, between Kentucky and Oak. Morris, Southwick & Co. proprietors.*

*Self-Holiday Present.*

*Having the best hair for making bonnets for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all. Given away at the Drug Stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by everyone. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, removes all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.*

*SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.*

*123 Broadway, New York.*

*Hagan's Magnolia Balm.*

*This is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated diaphanous appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.*

*Young Woodcock.*

*The first of the season, at the St. Charles.*

*PHIL. LOTICH.*

*The Art of Dress-Cutting, etc.*

*Mrs. Lindner, 190 First street, will teach the art of cutting Dresses, Basques, Sacques, and Boys' Clothing, by Taylor's System. Cutting and basting done, and patterns cut to fit form.*

*Self-Help for the Erring.*

*Words of Cheat for Young Men, who have the desire to be good. Let L. H. HANSBROUGH as a candidate for Police Commissioner.*

*JOHN DOYLE is a candidate for Police Commissioner, at the next election.*

*FOR THE LEGISLATURE.*

# DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869.

"Just Before the Battle, Mother"

From the London Punch.  
Just before the battle, mother,  
Johnny felt unwell;  
With a groan, "I'm sorry, mother,  
Johnny couldn't tell.  
Johnny ran away, mother,  
Braving captain's frown;  
Johnny was a mother,  
Hearing cannons fire.  
Johnny came to me, mother,  
Wasn't Johnny right?  
Tea with me was never, mother,  
There'll be no more;  
Let me marry Johnny mother,  
And we'll bleed the day.  
When just before the battle, mother,  
Johnny ran away.

A PHILOSOPHIC TRIO.

Show an Offending Wife Turned the Tables on Her Recreant Husband.

The Duboue Herald tells a queer story of the manner in which a little "unpleasantness" in the family of a prominent gentleman of that city was adjusted, a few nights since. The gentleman belonged to one of the many benevolent societies which flourish in that city, and on the evening in question was delegated to watch by the side of a sick brother. Of this duty he informed his wife, and shortly after left the house. On his way to the residence of the sufferer he met a friend, who volunteered to act for him in the capacity of nurse, which kind offer was accepted, and the gentleman proceeded to "enjoy himself."

The Herald says: "After remaining down town till nearly or quite 11 o'clock, he returned to the bosom of his virtuous and unsuspecting family. It had been raining some during the day; and on reaching home he proceeded to divest himself of his boots, and leave them close to the door. He then proceeded up stairs to his usual quarters, but on entering his own bedroom, he discovered instantly that new arrangements had been made since he last slept there. A pair of boots, not his own, stood just inside the bedroom door; a hat, not his own, graced the bureau; a pair of pants, not his own, hung by the suspenders over the foot post of the bed; so much was dimly, but unmistakably, evident.

"Our dispatches concerning the affair (which come by underground telegraph, via no master, who, so long as we can vouch for their authenticity), leave a little hiatus here, to be filled by the imagination. The next that is certainly known, a spirited triangular conversation, in which a large proportion of the words were vehemently emphasized, was in progress between the wife who was there, where she ought to be, and the husband, who was there, where he was not expected to be, and the other man, who was there, according to the customs of society and the code of Iowa, he had no legitimate right to be. For full five minutes the husband rained down bitter and burning epithets upon the devoted heads of the resolute couple. When he gave out for want of breath, the wife made a right-angle of herself, sat up in bed, took off her night-cap, and inquired if he was through? The indignant husband was bound to show her he wasn't, and let off another blast of virtuous indignation, for the space of about five minutes. The wife shook her hair over her shoulders, leaned back again, and again calmed inquired of the husband if he was through?

"Perhaps none of our readers have been in the place of that husband—we hope not, at least—yet can imagine that for a man who expected to witness with a glance and annihilate with a sentence his crushed, guilty and weeping victim, to be met in this way, was—cool, to say the least. Then the woman had her say. Was it entirely consistent in husband to make such an ad to such a matter? Had he forgotten his adventures with the lively widow at Cedar Falls? And the curly-headed singer at Strawberry Point? And the Marion school ma'am? And the dear friend over by the Fourth-grade school-house? And several others whose affectionate letters he cherished so carefully, and which she had read with such interest, and never had made any complaint about, so that he never would have known that she had a key that would open the padlock on that little japanned box in his trunk, if he hadn't been attacked with these cat-fits, and gone to talking blood and thunder? What sort of spouse was it that was so appropriate for the gender, but so unwholesome for the spouse?

"This sort of catechising seemed to have a very assuring effect on the anger of the husband; a triangle thus was concluded between the parties; the husband and wife both agreed to forgive each other for the past, and set a better example for each other, and the third party was left out in the cold. A philosophic trio.

CHASE.

A Movement of 1872. The Chief Justice and the Democracy.

From the New York Herald.

It is generally understood that if Horatio Seymour had said the word in the Tammany convention of 1868 Chief Justice Chase would have been the Democratic candidate against General Grant. It is generally believed from the late extraordinary speeches of Senator Sprague on the political situation, and from some recent decisions of the Chief Justice on gold contracts and the fourteenth amendment, that a movement is on foot to keep this distinguished Presidential aspirant in the foreground as the man of all men for the Democracy in 1872.

We find in our exchanges a published letter on another subject, dated Charleston, May 29, 1869, from the Chief Justice, which may be construed as looking in the same direction. The letter is in response to an invitation to be present at the decoration of the graves of the Union dead in Magnolia Cemetery near Charleston; and in his reply after stating his regrets that it is too late to make the necessary arrangements for attendance and after concerning the ceremony, Mr. Chase says: "And may we not indulge the hope that so long we adhered to the national cause will be prompt to join in commemorating the heroism of our countrymen who fell on the other side, and that those who now specially mourn their loss, consenting to the abridgment of arms, and resuming all their old love for their country and our country, one and indivisible, will join with us in like commemoration of the fallen brave of the army of the Union." In other words, the Chief Justice hopes to see the dawn of the millennium, that "good time coming"—

Which kings and prophets have waited for, But died without the sight.

But this letter also admits of the Democratic interpretation suggested, with the various other little signs we have referred to, and in this view all the other holdover candidates from the Tammany convention will do well to watch the development of the great promised financial and general political reform programme of Senator Sprague. He has not yet given us any very distinct ideas of what he is driving at or what he proposes to do; but it is probable that, like John the Baptist, he is the forerunner of the greater teacher who is to follow him. For present appearance, our political parties before the year 1872, will be, I suppose, a dogmatical party, will be in an excellent position of demoralization and confusion, to be manipulated and molded with the Democracy into a powerful Chase movement in opposition to the administration.

MOTLEY.

The Truth About his Instructions.  
Washington Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

I claim no particular enterprise in the matter, for some information has come into my hands in a very accidental manner, which I can use without compromising anybody, and for the truth of which I will answer. In the first place Mr. Motley had full and complete instructions, when he sailed from New York, on the 19th instant. These instructions were not of a general character, but were minute and unabridged. They referred not only to naturalization and emigration, and all the matters in interest at present between the two countries, but they were particular and specified on the subject of the Alabama deprivations. Instead of these instructions being prepared under the direction of the President, the very reverse is true. Secretary Fish was asked by the President to prepare memoranda of his (Fish's) ideas respecting the Alabama subject, or to submit a rough draft of instructions to him, which he would lay before the cabinet. This Mr. Fish did. He prepared at great length, in his own hand, the instructions to Mr. Motley, which occupied his time for more than a fortnight.

When he had finished his work he notified General Grant, who on one drive to the State Department, in company with his Attorney General, and Mr. Fish, showed the instruction aloud to the two gentlemen. They not only approved of all the positions assumed, heartily and emphatically, but they concurred entirely in every expression and the language employed. Not a line nor a word was changed. In that form were submitted, on the following Friday, were submitted to the entire cabinet at its regular session, and were subjected to the most careful scrutiny. Mr. Fish was called upon to explain certain matters, but so ably did he defend his course, and so unobjectionable were the instructions that not a principle nor a word was amended, and before Mr. Motley said these instructions were placed in his hands just as Mr. Fish had prepared them.

As to their contents, I can only say that they are not based upon the speech or the opinions of Senator Sumner. The English Government will be made to understand that this government is not responsible for the speeches of Senator Sumner, or anybody else; but this is not saying that the administration would disregard the voice of the people as made known by a number of their direct Representatives; but the State Department is well informed of all the phases of the Alabama matter from the beginning, just what points to press and what to avoid, what ground has already been developed and what untouched, and all the intricacies of this most intricate subject, while Congress and the people are ignorant of it all. The negotiations, to be effective, must be secret, and time is given to understand that no such treaty as that negotiated by Beverly Johnson and Earl Clarendon will be acceptable to either branch of the treaty-making power. The instructions will do much toward allaying the excitement and passion in both countries—engendered, on the one hand, by the speech of Mr. Sumner, and, on the other, by the violent and unfair tone of the English press.

HAYTL.

Second Bombardment of Aux Cayes, etc.

(Correspondence of the New York World.)

The second bombardment of Aux Cayes has proven as unsuccessful as the first. This time several houses in the town were destroyed by the fire of the steamers, but the forts replied so vigorously to these two vessels that they were compelled to withdraw. Salnave has abandoned the hope of taking the place by naval operations, for which purpose a large number of troops is concentrated in the neighborhood of the town. When the attack was about to be made it was discovered that the gunpowder that had been sent down by one of the war vessels was damp and unfit for use. It is suspected that this damage to the powder was the result of treachery on the part of some of Salnave's officers, and a searching investigation is about to be instituted into the affair. Meantime, the port of Aux Cayes is closely blockaded. Owing to the absence of war vessels for the protection of foreigners, nearly all the foreign residents of Aux Cayes have left that place for Aquia. News has just been received, however, of the arrival there of the English gunboat Vesta, but her stay will probably not be very long. The captain of the Vesta, as soon as he arrived, notified Salnave that the continuation of the bombardment of the town could not be allowed until after the proper notice and delay were given, viz., ten days, and that at the expiration of that time they could fire not on the town, but only on the fortifications. It is fully expected that the pending attack will be successful, but Domingue has threatened that, in the event of Salnave's troops penetrating into the town, he will apply the torch and leave it a heap of ruins.

Salnave is having trouble with his two war steamers. The Salnave is a staunch boat, but her boilers have been leaking badly, and, although lately repaired, will require repairs soon again. The Petion got ashore near Aux Cayes, and they had to throw out a good deal of ammunition and provisions before she could be got off. She cannot stand shot, the balls going clean through her. The Salnave, on the contrary, has been hit ten or twelve times, but is none the worse for the blows she has received.

The colored Americans on board the Petion have refused to work, and were almost in a state of mutiny. A Haytian general who was on board that ship immediately assumed the command, and threatened the lives of all the disloyal at the instant. An officer, also colored, was rather refractory, but was silenced by a pistol-shot from the general, which killed him.

The financial situation is still full of uncertainty and trouble, and the government has resorted again to the system of monopoly, adding this time cotton to coffee. The decree establishing the monopoly of these two staples defends the measure on the ground that as the agricultural products of Hayti, especially coffee and cotton, are the true money of the country, and that as the cost to the Haytians of foreign merchandise is based upon the prices of these products, to reduce those prices in the country is indirectly to lower the same proportion the prices of all articles of national consumption; but its provisions are already found to be unworkable, and the whole thing must fall to the ground. Some of the authorities have refused to put it into operation, and the Governor will be compelled to abandon the scheme. The decree comes with it a long list of foreign provisions, principally imported from the United States.

It has been proposed that Mr. Tait should proceed to New York, for the purpose of negotiating a loan for Cape Nicholls. Mole will be given as security. Out of the funds thus obtained, should he succeed in his mission, two steamers are to be purchased as an addition to Salnave's navy. Gold, 265.

THE GREAT BENEFATOR.

Warranted the Best Washer Extant.

Deposit, No. 135 Jefferson street, opposite Magnolia Temple. [22.]

W. E. GROVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 95 Jefferson st., north side, bet. Third and Fourth, opposite Tripp's Music Store.

L. LOU. BEELER is with him, a popular my edum

Hoff's Malt Extract

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Price Materially Reduced.

Recommended by physicians as an excellent, strengthening and ICY BEVERAGE and SUPPLY. It is equal to the best beer, and a great NURSING MOTHERS, not having the objectionable properties of malt liquors in general.

JOS. S. PEDERSEN, Esq., Sole Agent for the United States, etc. etc.

my edum

Carriages.

A FINE assortment of light Rockaways, open and top Buggies, &c., on hand, for sale low at

W. F. SPYEY'S

CARRIAGE FACTORY,

Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh Louisville, Ky. Repairing done at low rates. All work warranted.

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PURE KENTUCKY BOURBONS

Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh Louisville, Ky. Repairing done at low rates. All work warranted.

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W. LOU. BEELER is with him, a popular my edum

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

S. T. SUIT & CO.,

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

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Peter, Powers & Cooper,

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272 MAIN STREET,

Louisville, Ky.

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DELIVERED BY CARRIERS AT

THE EXPRESS.

HIGH-TONED, BRILLIANT, ABLE,

IT is the organ of all respectable Jockey Clubs, and therefore the leading turf journal in America. It discusses agriculture, both scientifically and practically, and especially the business of the horse and the field. Those who believe in the gun, the rod and the bat, consult its columns with pleasure and profit. The paper denounces pugilism and gambling sports. Billiards receive due attention.

As a literary paper, we claim a high place for THE EXPRESS.

Its merit on this point has been generally conceded to be superior to any of its predecessors in sporting literature.

The columns are composed of superior intellectual culture and attainments, and their ability is recognized as being of the highest order.

Domestic news, and criticisms on the drama and those connected with it, will be of the fullest description, and due credit will be taken that they are original and just.

The columns are the more quiet recreations of chess and draughts, will find the columns devoted to these subjects presided over by masters in their respective arts.

Breeding is ably discussed by practical and theoretical minds.

The Turf, Field and Farm is a marvel of success. The healthy and cultivated gentlemen of America are its readers and patrons.

Its articles on all subjects are widely quoted in the daily papers.

THE EXPRESS is a weekly, the largest in the United States, and is published every Friday morning at \$5 a year. In advance clubs, \$4 a year, in advance, to be paid.

S. D. BRUCE & SIMPSON,

37 Park Row, New York.

Card from Gen. Basil W. Duke.

To the Voters of the Sixth District:

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS may be received by the undersigned until the 1st instant, at the office of the Elizabethton and Paducah Railroad Company, in Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Kentucky, for the Graduation, including five thousand cubic yards of bridge masonry in Green river, on forty miles of said railroad, between the towns of Greenville, in Madison county, and Rockport, on Green river, in the section bounded by the Ohio river to Bowden Creek, from thence by rail to Rockport. Specifications and profiles of the work can be seen at the Company's office in Elizabethtown, and the plans and bills of lading will be furnished.

GEO. MACLEOD, Chief Engineer,

Elizabethtown, Ky., May 25, 1869. my 24 w

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP,

EVENING

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# DAILY EXPRESS.

ADVERTISING RATES

## THE LOUISVILLE EXPRESS.

Square, first insertion..... \$1.00  
Each additional insertion, each..... 50  
One week..... 30  
One month..... 100  
Three months..... 250  
Ten lines solid square, or their equivalent in space,  
to be considered a square.  
Advertisements inserted on line and third pages 20% per  
cent, additional.  
Advertisements inserted at intervals, 30% per cent  
additional.  
Advertisements to occupy fixed places, 50 per  
cent, additional.  
One column advertisements, 25 per cent, ad-  
ditional.  
All transient advertisements must be paid by John  
Floyd, agent.  
Transient Amusements, \$1 per square for each in-  
sertion.  
"Topics," "For Rent," "For Sale," etc., 25 cents  
each insertion of five lines.  
"Topics," 20 cents per line; Locals, 10 cents  
each; Letters, 10 cents; and City Items 10 cents per line for each insertion.  
Marriage and Death Notices, 10 cents each.  
All other notices, 10 cents each, including insertion of advertisement.  
All advertisements, except for established busi-  
ness houses, with whom we have running accounts,  
must be paid in advance.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

#### WASHINGTON.

#### NO MORE FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

#### The Coming Municipal Election.

#### The Everlasting Nigger to be Run In."

Special to the Express.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

THE ADMINISTRATION  
Has decided to make no more foreign appointments at present, and probably not any important missions, until Congress meets. This will leave Minister Sanford at Belgium and Minister Marsh at Italy. A secretary of legation to Gen. Sickles at Spain will, however, be appointed, if the latter should press it at once.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION  
For City Councilmen, collector of taxes and city register takes place to-morrow. There is considerable local excitement over the coming event. It is thought that most of the property holding citizens have not registered.

NEGRO REGISTRATION  
Is more than one-half the vote, and the Republican ticket will be elected. Every ward in the city will have a colored man in the councils and a negro as registrar.

FORNEY  
Made a speech last night in bitter denunciation of the Citizen's ticket. The reason for this is perhaps best explained in the fact that his paper has a profit of \$20,000 a year of city printing.

THE PRESIDENT  
Has issued a brief proclamation stating that the exchange of the ratifications of the convention for regulating the jurisdiction of consulates between the United States and his Majesty the King of Italy, was signed on the 8th of February, 1868, and having been unavoidably delayed beyond the period stipulated in article 17, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the convention shall have the same force and effect as it would have had if the exchange had been effected within the stipulated period.

GER. SCHIECK

Is announced to sail for Europe in the Cu-  
nard on the 9th inst. He will not accom-  
pany the ways and means committee to  
California.

THE CURRENCY BALANCE  
In the Treasury yesterday was \$25,000,-  
000, being much larger than it has been  
for several months past.

#### WASHINGTON.

#### IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.

#### Niggers in the Navy Yard.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

No special tax will be required of any firm or company, corporation, or association, either as manufacturers or dealers for manufacturers, of butter and cheese, or for first sale of butter or cheese of their own manufacture, or which they are engaged in manufacturing, either directly or indirectly.

Yesterday, for the first time in the history of the Washington Navy Yard, two colored men commenced work as joiners upon equal footing with the whites. They were formerly slaves, and were employed in the Union service during the war.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

The census committee was not in session yesterday, but resumed their sittings to-day, all of the members being present.

Superintendent Kennedy, who compiled the two last censuses, and who is the author of the present law on the subject, was before the committee for a long time. He endeavored to show the superiority of the present system over that of any other the committee could adopt, and defended the eighth census as being the most perfect that could be taken under the circumstances. The committee, however, have discovered some terrible blunders and omissions, and believe a better system can be devised. Mr. Kennedy is especially in favor of continuing the practice of employing United States marshals and the necessary deputies in collecting the required data, for the reason that they are better acquainted with the country and the products, the industrial pursuits, &c.; than other officers, on account of their extensive traveling. Mr. Kennedy will have frequent consultations with the committee during their session here.

## NEW YORK.

#### THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB RACE.

#### The English Press on the "290."

#### Lord Clarendon has His Say.

#### Grant, Motley and Fish Sup- posed to Know what They are About.

#### Further Advices from Cuba.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 6.  
The steamer Iowa, from Glasgow, ar-  
rived Saturday night.

A Herald special from London, 5th, gives the result of the Royal Yacht Club race. The Egia won the first prize in six hours twenty minutes and forty seconds, beating the Columbia. The course was from Grove's End to Moose Light and back. The Prince of Wales accompanied the yachts in the steam yacht Princess.

A special cable despatch to the New York Herald, dated London, June 5th, says the papers of this morning insist in interpreting Lord Clarendon's brief review of the Alabama correspondence, which was published in the New York Herald of last Thursday, that during a debate in the House of Lords last night it was designed to indicate to Mr. Motley previous to an official interview, the sentiments of the present ministry.

The London Standard, a tory organ, after abusing America for shiftlessness, arrogance and greed, says that no English Minister ever had to make any explanations so humiliating as Lord Clarendon uttered last night before the House of Lords. However conscious of sincerity of motive and rectitude of conduct, it was no less humiliating to be obliged to treat unconventional phases of diplomacy with a country that has acted as the United States has done in the Alabama case.

He admits, however, that it is still his duty, notwithstanding the past, to renew his efforts, even without any hope of honest desire for concord being rightly interpreted by any but a small section of the American people. Lord Clarendon announced that his government would not refuse to reopen negotiations, provided they were not approached in a spirit similar to that which animated Senator Sumner's speech, which was so applauded by the American Senate, but for the moment he was unable to communicate to the House the tenor of Mr. Motley's instructions, or even whether that gentleman has any instructions which he could at present make known.

In the meantime, until Mr. Motley should please to open business on the subject, and tell us, if he can, not only what demand he has to make, but what he may have by way of supplementary instructions as well, we hold in our hands a limit of compliments toward him as author of certain lively histories of the low country.

The London Telegraph, a ministerial organ, says the speech of the foreign secretary looks like an unmistakable expression of English opinion, made with dignified firmness, and an indication of national resolve.

From what transpired in the House of Lords last night, Mr. Motley can ascertain what hopes there are to even repeat negotiations, and he will see that in the opinion of Englishmen that country has gone far enough. What he may solicit he will find in the articles of renewed convention, and what it is hopeless even to suggest. He can discover in Senator Sumner's speech and he will learn from the earliest language and mainly bearing of Lord Clarendon, that the foreign office never will put a troublesome pressure upon the new American minister to his completion of this difficult task; and moreover, England is ready to cancel every trace of angry feeling that may, for a time, disturb the affectionate relations of kindred people.

The London Star (John Bright's organ) says: We can now advance steadily into the future. There are two things clear, and it is satisfactory to find them recognized.

Lord Clarendon stated last night in the House of Lords, with the utmost point and energy, that the Americans cannot doubt the willingness of the English Government to set them right, or its determination to protect its own character and credit. The negotiations speak for themselves. On one point Lord Clarendon speaks for the nation, and on the other Mr. Motley. Mr. Fish and President Grant fully understand and appreciate both facts according to their merits.

The London Times says that Lord Clarendon told the House of the two conventions and their rejection of the first, after having been formally signed by the American envoy, and observed truly enough that no impartial person could deny that everything had been done to meet the wishes and adopt the proposals made by the American Government.

The Times says, with curious criticism on its work, that it made no great expression of satisfaction when the negotiations fell through, and for its own part, considering how much America wanted and how much British secretaries were ready to give, it was a wonder that England got so well.

The Herald also has a special from Havana of the 4th, via Key West, 5th, which says that the programme of the volunteers is to remain quiet until the arrival of General Deroda, and allow him to assume command, and then await events.

The Spanish Admiral strongly objected to the action of the volunteers in depositing Gen. Dulce, but, as he finally acquiesced, believed he would remain a private spectator of whatever they may do before the arrival of Gen. Deroda.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.

Admiral Dulce, on account of their extensive traveling. Mr. Kennedy will have frequent consultations with the committee during their session here.

## EUROPE.

#### THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

#### Protest Against the Irish Church Bill.

#### A NEW CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.

#### Massacre of English in Abyssinia

To the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, June 6.  
An immense public meeting of persons opposed to the Irish Church bill has been held in Londonderry. Nearly 12,000 persons were present. A protest against the bill was adopted, and will be sent to the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 6.  
The famous Uhrlrich vs. Mulke case, involving the ownership of property valued at \$1,600,000, reached a decision in the Superior Court yesterday. The decision is to the effect that Mulke, the defendant, shall receive \$20,000, and the two sons of the deceased the balance. Uhrlrich, it will be remembered, was the confidant of the old man Uhrlrich at the time of his death, and after the occurrence of that event was found to be possessed of deeds which conveyed to him nearly his entire property, leaving the sons little or nothing. They sued and received all but the sum above named, which was the first debt obtained by Uhrlrich, and held to be valid.

MADRID, June 6.  
The new constitution was promulgated yesterday with great pomp. At two o'clock in the afternoon the members of the Executive council and the deputies to the Cortes proceeded from the chambers to a platform which was erected in front of the halls of Congress. There the Secretary of Cortes read the constitution. It was read with loud cheers to an immense concourse of people gathered in front of the platform. On returning to the Chamber the deputies each took the oath to support the constitution.

When the deputies were retiring from the platform some hisses were heard in the street, and tumult ensued among the crowd. The disturbance was increasing, and threatened to become serious, in spite of the efforts of the troops to put a stop to it, when the military governor of the city appeared, and with great presence of mind rushed among the rioters, shouting "Viva la Constitución!"

This changed the feeling of the mob, who joined in cheering the governor, and the tumult ceased. Only two men were killed and several wounded.

The deputies subsequently returned to the platform, and witnessed a grand military review. Over 30,000 troops filed past. The enthusiasm manifested was very great. It was noticed, however, that none of the republican deputies participated in the proceedings. A civic procession followed during the afternoon. In the evening there was a grand banquet and exhibition of fireworks. At least 100,000 visitors from the country were in Madrid during the day to attend the celebration.

The report of several Spanish celebrities have arrived here for deposition in the pantheon.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL OVERTHINE, of the 5th

infantry, reports to the Adjutant General of the Department of Missouri, from Fort Hayes, that on the 28th of May a party of thirty to sixty Indians crossed the railroad track at Fossil Creek, twenty-eight miles east of Fort Hayes, and attacked and wounded four men and killed two at the water-tank. The Indians cut down the telegraph wire, cut it up into small pieces and filled the bodies of the dead men with them. They also arranged the switch so as to throw the cars off the track, causing much damage to the train. The detachment sent out by General Custar will probably obtain more definite information than yet received.

Lord Derby was in favor of the rejection of the bill, contending that personal fears

should deter no one from doing right.

The majority of Lords present approved

the views of Lord Derby, and it was agreed

that the second reading of the bill should be opposed. It is estimated that there

will be further seizures made, as

there is a large quantity on the market

which never paid duty.

The following items have been received

at General Sheridan's headquarters:

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